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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/527,350	03/17/2000	MASAHITO NIIKAWA	15162/01620	6531

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EXAMINER	
HANNETT, JAMES M	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2612	

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/527,350	NIIKAWA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James M Hannett	2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 October 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-29* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-29* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *17 March 2000* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/7/2004 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10/7/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues that the prior art does not teach the new limitation that the display is capable of displaying a complete image after an electronic power source supplying power to the display has been turned off.

The examiner disagrees, Yamazaki et al in view of Matsuzaki et al teaches the use of a display that has a memory feature. Matsuzaki et al further teaches that an advantage of using the LCD display with a memory feature is that the image is displayed on the display even after the power source to the display has been turned off Column 1, Lines 50-53 and Column 1, Lines 62-64. Therefore, Matsuzaki et al teaches that the display is capable of displaying a complete image after the power source has been turned off.

Furthermore, the applicant argues that the prior art does not teach turning off the power source without requiring a second command to turn off the electric power source.

The examiner disagrees, Yamazaki et al teaches on Column 5, Lines 1-14 and Lines 34-50 and depicts in Figure 5 that after no keys or actions are performed for a certain period of time

a command to initiate "turning off the power" is initiated, this command is viewed by the examiner as the command to the program to leave subroutine (56) and enter subroutine (57). This command only occurs once. After the program enters subroutine (57) it executes the program depicted in Figure 7 and only turns off the power after the writing to the LCD is complete (75). Therefore, it is viewed by the examiner that in order for the system of Yamazaki et al to turn off the power source only one command to turn off the power source is required.

The applicant should note that examiner Rashawn N. Tillery is no longer the examiner assigned to this case. This action and all further action will be processed by examiner James M. Hannett.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1: Claims 1-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 5,768,604 Yamazaki et al in view of USPN 5,627,569 Matsuzaki et al.

2: Regarding claims 1 and 15. Yamazaki discloses, in figure 1, an electronic information device comprising: a display (13); an electronic power source for supplying driving power to the display (see col. 4, Lines 24-30); and a controller which, in response to a command to turn off the electric power source which is issued while the display is performing writing by consuming electric power supplied from the electric power source, turns off the electric power source after completion of the writing (see col. 5, Lines 15-36; examiner notes that Yamazaki writes the

image data to a video memory). Yamazaki et al teaches on Column 5, Lines 1-14 and Lines 34-50 and depicts in Figure 5 that after no keys or actions are performed for a certain period of time a command to initiate "turning off the power" is initiated, this command is viewed by the examiner as the command to the program to leave subroutine (56) and enter subroutine (57). This command only occurs once. After the program enters subroutine (57) it executes the program depicted in Figure 7 and only turns off the power after the writing to the LCD is complete (75). Therefore, it is viewed by the examiner that in order for the system of Yamazaki et al to turn off the power source only one command to turn off the power source is required. Yamazaki does not expressly disclose the use of a display with uses a material having a memory effect.

Matsuzaki reveals that it is well known in the art to utilize ferro-electric liquid crystal displays for their memory effect (see col. 1, lines 31-56). Matsuzaki et al further teaches that an advantage of using the LCD display with a memory feature is that the image is displayed on the display even after the power source to the display has been turned off Column 1, Lines 50-53 and Column 1, Lines 62-64. Therefore, Matsuzaki et al teaches that the display is capable of displaying a complete image after the power source has been turned off.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Yamazaki's teachings of displaying image data using a conventional display with Matsuzaki's teachings of a display with a memory effect. One would have been motivated to implement Matsuzaki's teachings in an effort to retain a display state for a substantially long time. The examiner further notes that displays with a memory effect are known for consuming less electric power.

3: Regarding claims 2 and 16, Yamazaki discloses that the information is written on the display based on image data (see col. 3, line 2).

4: Regarding claims 3 and 17, Yamazaki discloses, in figure 1, an image pickup unit (15) which picks up an image of an object by use on an image sensor and produces the image data (see col. Line 6).

5: Regarding claim 4, Yamazaki teaches a computer system with a power saving mode which inhibits a power off command to the display once writing of image data is detected. Yamazaki does not expressly disclose displaying and writing thumbnail images.

Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art to display thumbnail images on a computer monitor.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for Yamazaki to implement such teachings since thumbnail images are notoriously associated with display devices.

6: Regarding claims 5 and 19, see claim 1 above. In addition, Yamazaki discloses an automatic power-off process which turns off the electric power source at a specified time (see col. 4, lines 24-50). Matsuzaki et al further teaches that an advantage of using the LCD display with a memory feature is that the image is displayed on the display even after the power source to the display has been turned off Column 1, Lines 50-53 and Column 1, Lines 62-64. Therefore, Matsuzaki et al teaches that the display is capable of displaying a complete image after the power source has been turned off.

7: Regarding claims 6 and 20, Yamazaki discloses shifting from a "normal power-on state" to a "standby state" after a predetermined timing period has elapsed; and thus, inherently teaches a timer for counting a specified time period from a specified operation of the electronic information device and for determining the specified time to turn off the electric power source.

8: Regarding claims 7 and 21, Yamazaki discloses the specified operation includes an operation of a key switch (see col. 4, line 40).

9: Regarding claims 8 and 22, see claim 2 above.

10: Regarding claims 9 and 23, see claim 3 above.

11: Regarding claim 10, see claim 4 above.

12: Regarding claims 11 and 24, Yamazaki discloses, in Figure 1, an electronic information device comprising: a display (13); a first input member with which an operator can input a specified command (Suspend switch 410; see figure 4); and a controller which, when the first input member is operated while writing on the display is being performed, invalidates the command sent from the first input member and, when the first input member is operated after completion of the writing, controls the electronic information device in accordance with the command sent from the first input member (see examiner's notes in claim 1). Matsuzaki et al further teaches that an advantage of using the LCD display with a memory feature is that the image is displayed on the display even after the power source to the display has been turned off Column 1, Lines 50-53 and Column 1, Lines 62-64. Therefore, Matsuzaki et al teaches that the display is capable of displaying a complete image after the power source has been turned off.

13: Regarding claims 12 and 25, Yamazaki discloses the first input member is for inputting a command to shut off the supply of electric power to the display (see figure 4 where the suspend switch 410 shuts off power to the display).

14: Regarding claims 13 and 26, Yamazaki discloses, in figure 4, a second input member (Key Input Suspend SW 411) with which an operator can input a command which is different from the command inputted with the first input member; wherein, the controller controls the

electronic information device in accordance with the command sent from the second input member regardless of whether or not writing on the display is being performed.

15: Regarding claims 14 and 27, Yamazaki teaches a computer system with a power saving mode which inhibits a power off command to the display once writing of image data is detected. Yamazaki also reveals the use of a camera connected to the computer system for inputting image data; and thus has a shutter button.

Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art that the capturing of image data using the shutter button could be performed without affecting the writing of image data on a display (i.e. the image could be stored in the camera before it is sent to display; and thus it would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in the art that the controller be able to control the electronic information device in accordance with the command sent from the second input member regardless of whether or not writing on the display is being performed since image capture does not directly affect writing on the display.

16: Regarding claim 18, see claim 4 above.

17: Regarding claim 28, see claim 1 above.

18: Regarding claim 29, see claim 19 above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M Hannett whose telephone number is 571-272-7309. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:00 pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on 703-305-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

James M. Hannett
Examiner
Art Unit 2612

JMH
March 18, 2005

WENDY R. GARBER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600